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President KIM IL SUNG Urges Revved-Up Three Revolutions for Faster Socialist Construction

At Industrial Activists Meeting

PYONGYANG, Mar. 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a programme speech "Let Us Further Accelerate Socialist Construction by Energetically Carrying Out the Three Revolutions!" at the Meeting of Activists in Industry held between February 28 and March 4, 1975.

The speech of the leader consists of four parts: "The Historic Necessity of the Three Revolutions," "The Origin of the Three-Revolution Team Movement," "Successes Registered in the Three Revolutions" and "Some Tasks to Accelerate Socialist Construction."

President Kim Il Sung made a programme speech at the Meeting of Activists in Industry. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Noting in the speech, to begin with, that the Meeting of Activists in Industry is a meeting for discussing measures to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the decisions of the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, the leader said: The three-revolution teams and Party organizations of all levels have energetically accelerated socialist construction by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of the working people and thus added lustre to the Chollima movement of our country.

In the first part of the speech "The Historic Necessity of the Three Revolutions," the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the working class should continue revolution after it overthrows the exploiter system of imperialism and capitalism and establishes the socialist system.

The leader said:

Socialism and communism can be built only through the strivings for economic construction and class struggle which take many years.

Socialist construction requires a longer period, especially, in the countries which did not undergo the industrial revolution nor did pass the stage of capitalism and in the countries which were colonies or semi-colonies. It is because these countries are behindhand in ideology, technology and culture.

The countries which did not undergo the industrial revolution and former colonies and semi-colonies are very backward economically and technically.

The capitalist countries carried out the industrial revolution already hundreds of years ago and have built a modern industry.

But, the countries which did not go through the industrial revolution and former colonies and semi-colonies had been subjected to exploitation and plunder by the imperialists as the latter's raw material bases and commodity markets for a long period. Therefore, these countries find themselves without a foundation of industry and very weak in their economic basis after they embark upon the building of a new society.

Right after liberation, our country had no foundation of industry. At that time, we were unable to produce even pencils or matches by ourselves.

The development of the national economy in our country had been barred by the Japanese imperialists' colonial predatory policy. After liberation we discussed the subject of pencils as the first agenda item in the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and started the economic construction of the new fatherland with the production of pencils.

Many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which have achieved liberation from the imperialists' protracted colonial rule of the past days are in the same position as our country was right after liberation, I believe. These countries must begin the building of a new society from scratch without any economic foundation. Therefore, the backward countries must wage an arduous struggle for a long time, if they are to outstrip the capitalist countries in economy and technology and build socialism and communism.

Communist society is a highly developed society where each works according to his ability and each receives according to his demands. It naturally takes the countries which did not undergo the industrial revolution and former colonies and semi-colonies a long time to lay an economic foundation of such a high level where each works according to his ability and each receives according to his demands.

Saying that those countries which did not undergo the industrial revolution and former colonies and semi-colonies are backward in culture as well, the leader pointed out that the level of the general knowledge of the population is very low and they have few national technical personnel.

The leader said:

When the cultural level of the working people is low and there is no national technical personnel, it is impossible to vigorously push ahead with revolution and construction or to build a new society with success.

It is by no means a simple problem to liquidate the cultural backwardness in the underdeveloped countries. It requires a long time to do away with the cultural backwardness handed down from old society and build a new national culture.

Saying that the countries which did not pass the stage of capitalism and former colonies and semi-colonies also lag behind others ideologically, the leader continued:

There is a large force of the working class in the countries where capitalism has developed. The working class has a strong fighting capacity against exploitation and oppression by the capitalists and is high in class resolution and revolutionary spirit.

In those countries which did not pass the stage of capitalism and those which remained colonial, semi-feudal society, there is a small force of the working class and the peasants and handicraftsmen represent the absolute majority of the population.

The peasants and handicraftsmen harbour hatred for the oppression and exploitation by the landlords and capitalists. But, when they are left without the working class leadership, they cannot wage a resolute struggle against the class enemies and are weak in the fighting spirit against imperialism.

It takes a long time to root out the old ideology in the minds of the peasants and handicraftsmen and arm them with the noble communist ideology and high revolutionary spirit.

As they are backward in ideology, technology and culture, the countries which did not undergo the industrial revolution and former colonies and semi-colonies will spend a longer time in building communism than the developed capitalist countries spend in fulfilling revolution and building communism. In order to build communism, therefore, it is necessary to continue revolution after the establishment of the socialist system.

Another necessity of continuing the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system lies in that capitalism and imperialism remain in the world, the great leader said, and went on:

With the establishment of the socialist system the exploiting class is liquidated internally, but capitalism and imperialism yet remain internationally. Under such condition the subversive activities of the imperialists against the socialist system continue without letup. Therefore, only when the revolution continues to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system can the already achieved gains of the revolution be defended and socialism and communism be built with success.

The landlord and capitalist system was done away with in the northern half of the Republic long ago, but there still exist imperialist and capitalist countries around our country. What merits particular attention is that the landlord and capitalist system exists as ever in the southern half of our country and the U.S. imperialists and all hues of reactionaries are squatting there. Such being the situation, the subversive activities of the imperialists and reactionaries are more rampant in our country.

The revolution must continue to be carried out in the domains of ideology, technology and culture in order to repulse all and every subversive activity of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean reactionaries and successfully build socialism and communism.

From the outset of its founding our Party, basing itself on a scientific analysis of the historic conditions and obtaining situation in our country, advanced the policy of carrying the revolution to thorough fulfilment in the ideological, technical and cultural fields and has energetically striven to carry it out.

It is true that our Party did not put up the slogan of three revolutions right after liberation. Ever since liberation, however, we have persistently carried out the ideological work for rooting up the outdated ideas in the minds of the working people and arming them with the progressive ideas and striven to do away with all sorts of backwardness in the economic and cultural fields and build a socialist economy and culture. Particularly, our Party has more energetically waged the struggle to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, since the establishment of the socialist system.

Our people successfully fulfilled the Three-Year Plan and carried out the Five-Year Plan two years and a half ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value by waging a vigorous struggle under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions. Our people achieved a big success also in the struggle for carrying out the Seven-Year Plan. Though the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan took three years more than schedule due to the obtaining situation, the industrial output grew by 12.8 per cent on an annual average in the ten years of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

Our Party put forward a revolutionary line of building the economy and defences in parallel and carried it through, with the result that not only a great success was made in the socialist economic construction, but the country's defence capabilities were consolidated still firmer.

The validity of our Party's line of carrying the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to thorough fulfilment has been clearly attested through the revolutionary practice of our country.

In the second part of the speech "The Origin of the Three-Revolution Team Movement" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, have been more vigorously pushed ahead in our country since our Party formed the three-revolution teams and dispatched them to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

He went on:

It is true that the three revolutions can be pushed ahead through the Party organisations since there are Party organisations in all domains and all units of our country. However, we did not leave this work to the lower-level Party organisations alone, but dispatched the three-revolution teams directly from the Party centre to see to it that the Party organisations and three-revolution teams push ahead with the three revolutions by pooling their strength.

The main purpose pursued by our Party in dispatching the three-revolution teams to various domains of the national economy is to lend our cadres a good help so they may discard conservatism, empiricism and other outdated ideas and successfully carry out their work as required by the Party and thus to develop our economy at faster pace and more satisfactorily.

The old cadres who are now working in various domains of the national economy are all the valuable treasures of our Party.

Our cadres have done a lot of work and played an important role in the past days. With the lapse of three decades following liberation, however, they have now reached an old age and their level, too, fails to keep pace with the rapidly developing realities. Our Party established a system of collective study such as the Saturday study and Wednesday lecture and a system in which they devote themselves solely to study at regular schools a month every year, so that they may not lag behind the developing realities. But they can not successfully press forward the socialist construction nor can they wage energetically the speed battle as required by the Party only with the knowledge and experience they have now under the present condition in which the economy has largely grown in scale and modern science and technology are required in all domains of economic construction.

And yet, we should not divorce all the old cadres from work or dismiss them. We must value them.

We must not dismiss the old cadres but lend them a good help so that they may do work well and continue to keep the flowers in bloom in the future, too, as they did in the past, the leader said, and continued:

It was for this purpose that our Party formed the three-revolution teams with functionaries of the Party Central Committee and other Party workers, functionaries of the state and economic organs, functionaries of the working people's organisations, scientific and technical personnel and young intellectuals and dispatched them to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

We told the members of the three-revolution teams: You comrades should go down to teach and help the cadres. The target of struggle you should aim at is conservatism, empiricism, bureaucratism and other outdated ideas in the minds of the cadres, not the cadres themselves. Therefore, you must wage an uncompromising struggle against the outdated ideas in their minds, but you must respect and help them. We also told the members of the three-revolution teams that they should go down to teach the cadres modern sciences and techniques and show them the might of modern sciences and techniques through practice as the cadres are low in their level and fail to make study regularly, busying themselves only with the practical work.

The three-revolution team movement initiated by our Party proceeded from the revolutionary mass line and it thoroughly embodies in itself the demand of the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method and the Taean work system. We dispatched to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms the large-size three-revolution teams comprising functionaries of Party, state and economic organs and working people's organizations and scientific and technical personnel and young intellectuals so that the superiors may help their subordinates better as required by the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method and the Taean work system.

After a series of discussions at meetings of the Political Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party, we formed the three-revolution teams for factories and enterprises each with 20 to 30 persons and those for big factories and enterprises with some 50 persons. When so many people go down to factories at a time, they can go into each work shop and each work team and see how things go there and guide them at the production sites. Only then can we clearly grasp the essence of the defects manifested in work and give substantial help to the guiding personnel and workers of the factories and enterprises so they may make a good job of their work, displaying creative ingenuity. This is a work method incomparably superior to the work method of the past days when one or two instructors were sent down to dig up defects. If the method of guidance work of the past days was a handicraft work method, we may call that of today through the three-revolution teams a modern and revolutionary one.

In the third part of the speech "Successes Registered in the Three Revolutions" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the three-revolution teams played a big role in the successful fulfilment of the three revolutions.

The leader stressed that the three-revolution teams went out to different domains of the national economy and made energetic efforts, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, with the result that great successes were made above all in the fulfilment of the ideological revolution.

The leader pointed to the important successes made in the fulfilment of the ideological revolution.

He said:

Firstly, the three-revolution teams have made a great contribution to further solidifying the basic organizations of our Party and strengthening the Party organizational life.

The energetic activities of the three-revolution teams have helped establish among the Party members a habit of taking an active part in the Party organizational life, making a deep study of the Party's policies and carrying on all their work with them as a yardstick, as required by the Party rules.

Especially, after the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, the cadres and Party members came to better play a vanguard role in all work. This is a valuable success which cannot be obtained even with gold.

The trait of working and living in the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, true to the call of the Party, is being established among our Party workers and managerial and administrative personnel today.

At the basic organizations of our Party and the factories and enterprises and rural communities, the primary-level guiding personnel such as directors, workshop heads, management board chairmen and workteam heads have acquired the trait of setting examples by practice, taking the lead in the difficult work. This is the most important success in the ideological revolution, I think.

Secondly, the three-revolution teams have greatly helped toward the work of revolutionizing the Party members and working people.

The three-revolution teams went out to the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and remoulded many youths falling behind others. They have not only remoulded those youths who had fallen behind others, but also exerted good influence on other people in this course.

Thirdly, the three-revolution teams have done a lot of work in guiding the working people to love labour and care for the state property.

After the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, the conducts of rudely handling the state and communal property have been largely done away with.

Fourthly, the three-revolution teams have made great successes in guiding the Party members and working people to fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and participate in all work with the attitude of a master by vigorously launching among them the ideology battle to root up the survivals of all shades of obsolete ideas including mysticism about technique, conservatism, empiricism, revisionism, and capitalist and feudal Confucian ideas.

Fifthly, the three-revolution teams have waged a powerful ideological struggle among the functionaries of the state and economic organs against the work style of bureaucratism, subjectivism, expedientialism and formalism.

The slogan "Let us produce, study and live in the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" advanced by the Party centre recently is a very good slogan.

Now our cadres go among the masses and breathe the same air with them and arm the working people with the Party's policies and help them make an active contribution to the revolutionary work by displaying conscious enthusiasm and creative ingenuity in response to the slogan of the Party.

Saying that another important success in carrying out the ideological revolution is that the young intellectuals themselves have been revolutionized and working-classized through the three-revolution team movement, the great leader stressed:

Tens of thousands of young intellectuals embraced in the three-revolution teams have grown to be revolutionary intellectuals revolutionized and working-classized through the practical struggle. This is a precious success which cannot be obtained with a thousand pieces or ten thousand pieces of gold and is a great pride of our Party.

Noting that a big success has been made in the fulfilment of the technical revolution as well, the great leader declared:

Included in the three-revolution teams are many scientists and young intellectuals possessed of the knowledge of modern sciences. In the factories and enterprises, they have made many inventions and innovations in cooperation with the workers who participate in practical production and experienced veteran cadres. Thus they have made a big contribution to the fulfilment of the task of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party.

He dwelt on the fact that, with the successful fulfilment of the technical revolution in extractive industries, large-size and high-speed excavating equipment has been introduced and transportation has been diversified, which has greatly helped free the coal and ore miners from toilsome work.

Pointing out that in coal industry it has become possible to carry out comprehensive mechanization of the coal-cutting operation by introducing the oil-pressure aggregate props together with such coal mining machines and equipment as the cylindrical coal cutter and chain conveyor, the leader said:

When we introduce the oil-pressure aggregate props, we can increase the daily output per miner 3.7 times after reducing the labour force nearly by a half at the coal cutting faces.

Declaring that the technical revolution has been energetically accelerated in metallurgical industry, too, the leader said:

The Party centre has pressed ahead with the technical revolution for freeing the furnacemen from heat-affected labour, with a direct hold on it, and made a remarkable success in this.

Noting that a base for the production of automation instruments and elements has been firmly built over the last few years, the leader said:

More than 70 plants of electronic instruments and elements including the Chongnyon, Chollgil and Piryugang Electrical Machine Plants have been built to manufacture by themselves several hundred kinds of automation elements. This means that we have laid a foundation for an overall introduction of automation and remote control into production in our country in the future.

Saying that the technical revolution has made a successful progress in engineering industry, too, the leader continued:

In engineering industry, signal successes have been made especially in replacing the machines and equipment with large and modern ones to meet the demand of the Party. There, 25-ton trucks have already been produced and 100-ton trucks are now being built. This is a very good thing.

Our workers and technicians have built a 300 h.p. bulldozer, a 10-cubic metre large excavator, a large ore crusher with an hourly capacity of 50 tons, a 450-ton scattered goods unloader, a 10-ton wharf crane, a 15-metre large lathe and a 20-metre large lathe.

The Taean Electrical Machine Plant turned out a 100,000 kva transformer and a 200,000 kva large transformer. This is a very glad and proud thing. Another proud success, I think, is that our working class manufactured by itself a large-size silicon semi-conductor rectifier.

Our working class now builds large ships of 15,000 tons and 20,000 tons and 1,500 h.p. high-speed engines, 2,500 h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines. This is a big success.

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Grand Meeting of Activists in Industry Held in Presence Of President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A grand Meeting of Activists in Industry opened on Feb. 28 in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attended the meeting.

The Meeting of Activists in Industry reviewed the brilliant victories and successes achieved in the historical "70-day battle" which displayed the honour of *Juche* Korea and discussed militant tasks for greeting the 30th anniversary of the Party founding as a grand festival of victors who will have captured all the heights of the Six-Year Plan, upholding the decisions of the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The meeting was attended by labour innovators from the front of capital construction, the front of industry, the front of transport, the front of fisheries and other battle sites of grand socialist construction, members of the three-revolution teams dispatched to the industrial domain, functionaries of provincial, city and county Party bodies and working people's organizations and economic guidance organs, men of science, education and culture, and responsible personages of central bodies, more than 16,000 in all.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Revolutionary slogans reading "We Reverentially Wish Good Health and a Long Life to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "Let Us Become the Guard Detachment and Death-Defying Corps Infinitely Loyal to the Great Leader and the Glorious Party!" were put up in the meeting hall.

At 9 a.m., the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform to the loud strains of the welcome music.

That moment, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" rocked the spacious meeting hall and violent emotion and excitement of the attendants of the meeting who had the greatest honour and happiness of seeing the fatherly leader whom they always revere, surged through the meeting hall.

As the cheers of excitement were growing louder and louder, labour innovators respectfully presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a basket of flowers, representing the boundless reverence and burning loyalty of the attendants of the meeting and the entire working class of our country and the unanimous wishes of our people that the fatherly leader would live a long life in good health and lead our revolution to a final victory.

The platform of the Meeting of Activists in Industry held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung (KCNA Radiophoto)

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Choe Hyon, So Chol, Pak Sung Chul, Li Gun Mo, Kim Jung Rin, Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Yong Ju, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kang Song San, Pak Su Dong, Chon Mun Sop, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Nam Il, Hong Song Nam, O Tae Bong, Yun Gi Bok, Rim Chun Chu and O Baek Ryong; and Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; responsible personages of working people's organisations; responsible personages of provincial (city under direct jurisdiction) Party committees; and labour innovators.

At the meeting Comrade Li Gun Mo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the subject "Let Us Make an Allout Advance and an Allout Charge towards the Eminence of the Six-Year Plan at 'the Speed of the 70-Day Battle' to Greet the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a Grand Festival of Victors."

The second-day sitting of the Meeting of Activists in Industry was held on Mar. 1.

The report of loyalty and message of resolution addressed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Meeting of Activists in Industry from the primary Party Committee of the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the members of the three-revolution team dispatched to this plant and the constructors of the Sunchon Cement Factory were read out at the meeting amid stormy applause.

The meeting was addressed by Song Jang Ryol, head of the large generator shop of the Taean Electric Machine Plant; Chi Jong Hui, member of the three-revolution team dispatched to the Sinuiju Spinning Machine Plant; Sim Sang Rak, head of the youth pit of the Komdok Mine; Cho Sun Ok, spinner of the Pyongyang Textile Mills; Ryu Mok Ro, head of the No. 3 pit of the Sinchang Coal Mine; and Kang Sin Won, chief dispatcher of the Pyongyang Railway Administration.

At the proposal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the meeting extended congratulations in the name of its entire attendants to the workers and technicians of the Taean Electric Machine Plant who manufactured with credit modern and large electric machines including 200,000 kva large transformers with their own equipment and their own technique in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and effected a great innovation in economizing raw and other materials.

At the proposal of the leader, thanks were extended in the name of the meeting to the members of the three-revolution team dispatched to the Sinuiju Spinning Machine Plant who succeeded in the production of new high-speed spindles by effecting technical innovations without interruption while waging an ideological struggle and thus made a great contribution to modernizing textile industry and tapping huge reserves for the yarn production.

The great leader extended congratulations to the workers of the Sinchang Coal Mine who kept the production of coal in normal by pushing tunnelling ahead of other work.

The third-and fourth-day sittings of the meeting were held on Mar. 2 and 3. It was proudly pointed out at the meeting that a struggle was vigorously waged to carry out the line of technical revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with his originality, upholding it, through which the toilsome and labour-consuming work was liquidated and a new change was made in the looks of factories and the spiritual traits of the people.

The Meeting of Activists in Industry closed with success on Mar. 4.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people made a programme speech brightly illumining the road of struggle to further develop in depth the three revolutions and expedite grand socialist construction with added vigour, upholding the decisions of the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the working class of the whole country amid thunderous applause of all attendants.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the attendants of the meeting.

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The leader also referred to the achievements registered in the domains of chemical, power, building-material and timber industries through a vigorous acceleration of the technical revolution.

Saying that in light industry the number of per-minute revolution of the spindles was raised to 12,000 to 15,000 to gain an additional spinning capacity of some 100,000 spindles, the leader stressed:

The textile mills are now introducing shuttleless looms. If they are widely generalized, we can turn out more than 100 million extra metres of fabrics with the existing looms. The introduction of shuttleless looms is a great innovation in textile industry.

Noting that many technical innovations have taken place in the domain of traffic and transportation, the leader said:

Important scientific and technical problems were solved last year in increasing the traction capacity of locomotives. This meant the discovery of enough reserves to transport 60,000 more tons of freight a day or 20 million more tons a year.

Noting that the scientists and young intellectuals embraced in the three-revolution teams have done, indeed, lots of work for the Party and the people, the leader said:

The bold drive of technical innovations waged by the members of the three-revolution teams made brighter the prospect of economic development of our country and shattered to pieces mysticism about technique and worship of developed countries remaining among some personnel.

Then the great leader pointed to the great successes made in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution.

Saying that the members of the three-revolution teams have also played a big role in carrying out the cultural revolution, the leader pointed out:

The members of the three-revolution teams went deep among the working people and energetically conducted the work of disseminating advanced science and cultural and technical knowledge, along with the work of arming them with the revolutionary ideas of our Party, making all the working people activists with a high level of culture and technique.

After noting that enormous successes have also been made in establishing cultured practice in production and life at factories and enterprises, the leader said:

One of the important successes made in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution is that material conditions have been created for fully enforcing the 11-year compulsory education within this year.

The great leader stressed that all the successes made in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions attested to the correctness of the line of the three revolutions advanced by our Party and that these were possible thanks to the active struggle which the members of the three-revolution teams and the entire working class have waged, upholding this line of the Party.

He said:

As a result of the triumphant progress of the three revolutions, our socialist system has been further consolidated and developed, the economic foundation of our country has grown stronger and a more solid economic groundwork has been laid for freeing the working people from toilsome labour. With the three revolutions pushed ahead energetically, our economy has developed at a very fast speed and ideological and material foundations have been built for vigorously carrying on the speed battle.

Through "the 70-day battle" waged last year under the direct guidance of the Party centre, really miraculous successes were made in grand socialist construction. During the period of "the 70-day battle," the "speed of the 70-day battle," a new Chollima speed, was created and production jumped 1.7 times on an average as against that before the battle. As a result, the industrial output last year stood 17.2 per cent above the 1973 figure and nearly 1.9 times that of 1970. This means industrial production has reached a level much higher than the target set by the Fifth Congress of the Party for increasing the industrial output at a rate of 14 per cent on an annual average during the period of the Six-Year Plan. The gross industrial output value in the one month of November last year went up 48 per cent as against the result in November of the previous year, and that in the one month of December last year rose 52 per cent as against the figure in December of the previous year. This is the highest record ever known in the history of the development of our country's industry. During the period of "the 70-day battle" last year, the level of industrial production surpassed that of 1976 envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. We can fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, if we maintain in the future "the speed of the 70-day battle" and the production level of the period of "the 70-day battle."

Having an independent and *Juche*-based powerful economic foundation, we can develop economy constantly at a high rate and further increase the economic might of the country, the leader stressed, and went on:

Now the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are spreading the false rumour that our country's economy is affected by the world-wide capitalist economic crisis. This is a despicable attempt to depreciate the shining successes we are achieving in socialist economic construction.

Ours is an independent and *Juche*-based economy. We depend on domestic raw materials more than 70 per cent of raw materials for industry and obtain the rest from socialist countries on the principle of mutual accommodation. Therefore, our country's economy is free from the impact of the world-wide capitalist economic crisis and there can be no fluctuation in production on account of raw materials.

From the very beginning of the building of an independent national economy, we set forth a policy of meeting the demand of industry for raw materials mainly with home raw materials and have maintained it all along. Today our economy firmly relies on the domestic raw materials and has great potentials to advance independently and confidently, immune to the impact of the world-wide economic crisis.

Last year when the capitalist countries were floundering in an economic crisis and commodity prices were spiralling on world-wide scale, we took a historical measure of completely abolishing the taxation system and sharply cut the prices of manufactured goods. This clearly proves how enormous our economic might is and how wise and correct our Party's line of building an independent national economy is.

Our economy has developed in a diversified way, the structure of its industrial branches thoroughly furnished. We have solidly built the engineering industry and other key heavy industrial domains and light industrial branches and meet by ourselves a wide range of demands for manufactured goods.

Our engineering industry produces tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers and other machines and equipment, satisfactorily meeting our heavy demand for them. We import only equipment of which we are not in great need.

We satisfy the demand of the people for fabrics and other light industrial goods with home products.

During the past period of the Seven-Year Plan, we could not direct great efforts to the building of light industry since we had to bend enormous efforts to defence upbuilding in view of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a war.

In fact, it is not so difficult to develop light industry. But, it is not a simple job to produce by ourselves weapons for the modernization of the whole army and the arming of the entire people. And we can endure some shortage of mass consumption goods. But we can not defend the socialist fatherland if we do not make rifles and guns. For this reason, during the Seven-Year Plan period, we directed great efforts to defence upbuilding, though it affected economic construction a bit.

From the first year of the Six-Year Plan we devoted considerable efforts to the development of light industry in order to make up for what we could not do properly in the building of light industry during the Seven-Year Plan.

True to the Party's policy of developing light industry the workers in the domain of textile industry waged a vigorous drive and achieved a proud victory by beating the textile target of the Six-Year Plan late in February this year.

Our country has long been self-sufficient in food. It has laid up vast food reserves by harvesting bumper crops in the last few years in particular.

We are undertaking large-scale housing construction, because we produce great quantities of rolled steel and cement by ourselves.

As we have such powerful national economy, we fully solve by ourselves the problems of food, clothing and housing which are most essential for the life of the people and we have defence capacities powerful enough to crush any enemy pouncing upon us.

The level of our economy is as high as that of the developed countries in any respect. At present, the nation's per capita national income exceeds 1,000 dollars, if counted in dollars. This means that our country ranks among the developed countries in national income.

We should carry on the technical revolution more energetically and build the economy better so as to quickly increase the per-employee output value. During "the 70-day battle" last year the per-employee output value shot up to the 9,844 *won* mark, which is above the level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This level should be maintained continuously in all branches of the national economy and an energetic struggle be waged to bring the per-employee output value to 10,000 *won* or more.

In the last part of his speech "Some Tasks to Accelerate Socialist Construction," the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that, in order to successfully build socialism and communism, it is necessary to continue to push ahead vigorously with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and dwelt on the concrete tasks for this.

Noting that the ideological revolution should above all be accelerated energetically to revolutionize all the members of society, the great leader pointed out that to this end, it is imperative to strengthen, first of all, the organizational life among them.

The leader went on:

Organizational life has great bearing on heightening the Party spirit, the working-class spirit and the revolutionary spirit of the Party members and the working people. Organizational life has a very important effect, especially, on establishing the revolutionary world outlook among the people.

People are awakened politically and steeled to be revolutionaries only through their organizational life.

All the organizations that exist in our country today are revolutionary ones. Our organizations are neither pleasure-seekers organizations nor collectives such as circles and sworn brothers of the past days. They are the revolutionary collectives and political organizations struggling for the revolution and for socialism and communism. Therefore, when people take an active part in organizational life can they possess the revolutionary world outlook and promote their revolutionization.

Then, the leader underscored the necessity of strengthening study. The main thing in study is to strengthen study of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party, he noted.

Saying that communist education should be strengthened, the leader remarked: What is important in this is to educate all the members of society in the spirit of having esteem for labour and educate the working people in the spirit of valuing and protecting the common property of the state and society.

The great leader said that what is important next in carrying out the ideological revolution is to raise the role of the people's power bodies to strengthen the control by law. We must not weaken the control by law, since we have not yet built a communist society, he added.

The great leader pointed out that technical revolution should be carried on energetically to further expedite socialist economic construction.

Saying that for socialist economic construction great efforts should be directed to extractive industries, first of all, the leader noted that in the domain of extractive industries a vigorous struggle should be continued to apply large-size and high-speed equipment and widely introduce cableway, conveyer and pipe transportation.

Stressing that an active struggle should be unfolded to ease the strain on transport, the leader said that the railway electrification should be pushed ahead continuously and the system of concentrated transport widely applied.

Saying that to rapidly develop water transport is a very important task facing the domain of transport today, the leader pointed out:

We should rapidly develop water transport to trade not only with the socialist countries, but also with capitalist countries and new-born independent states.

For the rapid development of water transport, large cargo vessels should be built on a large-scale, first of all.

We must further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the ship-building industry to annually build at least over 30 cargo ships with displacements of 20,000 tons, 15,000 tons, 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons so that our country may have more than 100 large ships in a few years to come.

The leader said that it is also necessary to build the ports well to develop water transport.

The leader said that latent reserves should be tapped and used to the maximum in all domains of the national economy to increase production decisively.

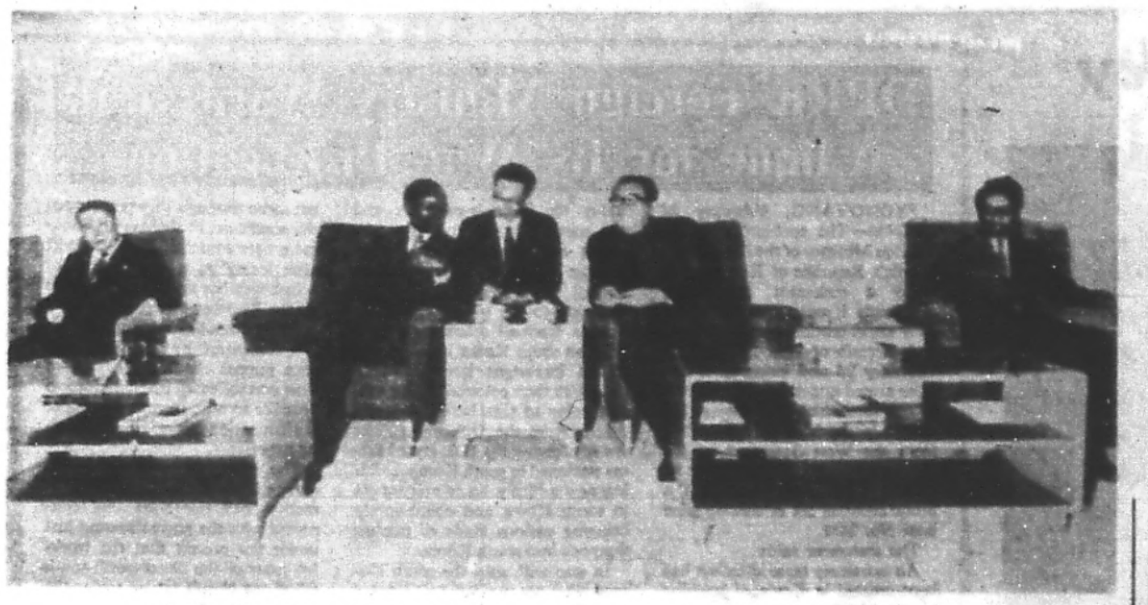
Underscoring the necessity of further developing foreign trade, the great leader said that the quality of exports should be decisively raised and credit first policy be advocated.

Noting that the general international situation is now developing in favour of our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed: Floundering in a serious economic crisis, the imperialists are seeking a way out of the crisis in a new war of aggression. With the economic crisis deepening in the imperialist countries, the revolutionary spirit of the people is mounting and the enthusiasm of anti-imperialist struggle of the third world countries is rising higher. The general international situation indicates that a great revolutionary event may come in the not distant future.

In order to victoriously meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event we must thoroughly implement our Party's basic line of vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively assisting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

We must, first of all, consolidate the northern half of the Republic politically, economically, culturally and militarily by energetically accelerating socialist construction here. We must also actively support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy. And we must make sustained efforts to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. We must strengthen solidarity with the third world countries in particular and further consolidate the anti-imperialist front with the fighting countries.

In case a war breaks out or in case a revolution occurs in south Korea in future, we should, in this way, take advantage of both cases for our revolution and reunify the country and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution.



President Kim Il Sung received a delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique.
(KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Mozambique Gov't Delegation

PYONGYANG, Mar. 3 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on the 2nd the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique on an official visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and its members.

Also present there were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Yong Nam and Ho Dam; and Kim Sok Gi, Chong Song Nam and Kim Ik Hyon, personages concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guests. He warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and conversed with it in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented the respected and beloved leader with a gift which they had prepared with all sincerity.

President KIM IL SUNG Greets OPEC Summit in Algiers

PYONGYANG, Mar. 4 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on Mar. 3 a message of greetings to the Summit Conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries opening in Algiers.

The message reads:

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Summit Conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and delegates of various countries to this conference.

The conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries carries a very important significance in the common struggle of the peoples of the third world countries against the imperialists' aggression and intervention against petroleum exporting countries and for defending the sovereignty and natural resources of their countries and for solving the problems of the international economic relations and in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among them.

The Korean people are fighting alongside the peoples of the developing countries of the third world against all forms of aggression and intervention, subjugation and inequality and for defending the cause of struggle against imperialism and for independence. I wholeheartedly wish the conference success.

Presidential Special Envoys Visit Foreign Leaders

Nepal

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited on Feb. 26 Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, according to a report from Kathmandu.

The special envoy courteously conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to the King of Nepal.

The King expressed deep thanks for it and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Sri Lanka

Earlier the special envoy Kang Ryang Uk called on Feb. 23 on William Gopallawa, President of Sri Lanka, who was staying in Nepal to attend the coronation of the King of Nepal, according to a report from Kathmandu.

On the occasion the President of Sri Lanka expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Algeria

Li Jong Mok, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a visit to Algeria, as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, paid a call on Houari Boumedienne, President of the Revolutionary Council of Algeria, on Feb. 18.

Vice-Foreign Minister Li Jong Mok courteously conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to President Houari Boumedienne.

President Houari Boumedienne expressed deep thanks for the precious personal letter of the leader, and said: "I wish you to convey my most cordial regards to President Kim Il Sung, my intimate friend."

He also expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the socialist construction of the country and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the daily development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Algeria on good terms, he expressed the belief that these relations would further expand and develop in the future. Present on the occasion was Kang Man Su, DPRK Ambassador to Algeria.

Yugoslavia

Special envoy Li Jong Mok paid on Feb. 22 a call on Petar Stambolic, vice-Chairman of the State Standing Committee who is acting President of Yugoslavia, according to a report from Belgrade.

On the occasion vice-Foreign Minister Li Jong Mok courteously conveyed to vice-Chairman Petar Stambolic greetings of President Kim Il Sung to President Josip Broz Tito.

Vice-Chairman Petar Stambolic expressed on behalf of President Josip Broz Tito thanks to President Kim Il Sung, for his cordial greetings and asked vice-Minister Li Jong Mok to convey the greetings of the Yugoslav President to the leader. (KCNA)

Unbreakable Juche-Oriented Unity Demonstrated

Voter Turnout 100%; All Candidates Returned

— Nationwide City, County People's Assembly Elections Held —

PYONGYANG, Feb. 28 (KCNA)—The elections of deputies to city (district) and county people's assemblies which started at nine a.m. on Feb. 27, 1975 were wound up as of 20 hours of the same day, according to data released by the city (district) and county election committees throughout the country.

The elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies were held in triumph in accordance with the "Rules on the Elections of Deputies to the City (District) and County People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" under the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country was seething with a higher degree of political enthusiasm of the entire people and a greater revolutionary upsurge than ever before to equip the whole society with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of proud victors, holding high the militant tasks put forward by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung in the New Year address for this year and at the 10th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, voted at the polling station of sub-constituency No. 1 under electoral district No. 29 for the election of deputies to the Kangso County People's Assembly, together with workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant and labour innovators who came to attend a Meeting of Activists in Industry, on February 27, the day of elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies.

The voting for the elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies was participated in by 100 per cent of the electors enrolled in the electors' lists except those on foreign trip.

Such electors as the old aged, disabled and sick who were unable to come to the polling stations cast votes into the travelling ballot boxes.

The 100 per cent of the electors who participated in the elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies voted for the candidates for the deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies who were registered in the election committees of constituencies for the elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies.

This is an expression of the infinite trust of the entire people in and their ardent loyalty to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation, legendary hero and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution and the international communist movement, who founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the most revolutionary Party of new type guided by the great *Juche* idea, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of *Juche*, established the most superior socialist system and is always leading our people along the highway of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The elections of deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies fully demonstrated once again at home and abroad the steel-like unity and cohesion of the whole society rallied close around the respected and beloved leader and the Party centre with one ideology and one will based on the *Juche* idea, the absolute support of our people to and their trust in our Party and worker-peasant revolutionary power founded and led by the leader, and the superiority of the best socialist system of our country, the true masters of which are the people.

Genuine representatives of the people who firmly armed themselves with the monolithic ideology of the Party, are infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the Party centre and have been steeled in the carrying out of the revolution and construction were elected deputies to the city (district) and county people's assemblies in the elections which fully demonstrated the unbreakable political and ideological unity and cohesion of our people that have reached a higher stage in the course of accomplishing the cause of dyeing the whole society in one color, the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The deputies elected to the city (district) and county people's assemblies number 23,883, of whom women are 6,206.

Mozambique Head S.M. Machel Stresses Need to Study Korea's Rich Revolutionary Experience

At Banquet

PYONGYANG, Mar. 3 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on March 2 in honour of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, on an official visit of our country.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel spoke at the banquet.

He said:

★ ★

It is with great happiness that we once again meet our comrades-in-arms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Together with the news of our people's victory, we bring a message of fraternal solidarity and friendship from the people of Mozambique to the heroic people of Korea.

In the difficult hours, when in sacrifice and in blood we were building national independence and the people's power we always found by our side the Korean people, mobilised by the Workers' Party of Korea, educated in the internationalist teachings and example of our respected Comrade and friend Kim Il Sung.

Under the guidance of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, at the end of 10 years of protracted people's war, the Mozambican people defeated colonial-imperialist aggression politically and militarily, bringing about the downfall of the Portuguese colonial-fascist regime.

We won because we were always able to unite our people in the defense of their fundamental interests.

At first it was a matter of leading the broad masses beyond ethnic, regional, religious and other contradictions born in feudal rivalries and encouraged by colonialism. A common experience of suffering, humiliation, oppression and exploitation united our people from the Rovuma to the Maputo. We were all familiar with the whip, the slave trade, the forced labour, the pillaging of land and cattle, death in the mines, cotton-fields and sugar plantations, racial discrimination.

Next it was necessary to define our target correctly: colonialism, imperialism, the system of exploitation of man; to define the target clearly, avoiding any confusion or distortion of the sense of our struggle, revealing and destroying the enemy manoeuvre of trying to turn our struggle into a war against a people or a race. We led the masses into assuming the fundamental principle that colonialism has no people, imperialism has no motherland, capitalism has no race.

The definition of a just political line, the defense of a revolutionary ideology demanded a permanent and intransigent struggle against the interests of a handful of exploiters in our midst, against the ideas, false values and tastes introduced by colonialism and imperialism.

It was this political battle of the masses which permitted the unleashing of the armed struggle for liberation, its development, its transformation into a protracted people's war and finally from the liberation struggle to the stage of a people's democratic revolution.

This internal process explains the causes for our growth from weak to strong, the reasons for our politico-military victory against coordinated aggression of the Portuguese colonialists and Rhodesian and South African racists supported by imperialism.

The powerful current of international solidarity was an important contribution for our victory: The struggle of the brother peoples of Angola and Guinea-Bissau, the political, moral, material and diplomatic support of Africa and namely of Tanzania and Zambia, the struggle of the Portuguese democratic forces.

The solidarity of the democratic forces of the world isolated Portuguese colonialism and demonstrated that our struggle was the cause of the whole of humanity.

In an exemplary fashion the socialist countries, our natural allies, carried out their internationalist duty and constituted the safe strategic rear-guard for our struggle.

Seasoned in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, against American imperialism, mobilized by the Workers' Party of Korea, educated in the internationalist revolutionary spirit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, overcoming difficulties and accepting sacrifices, the Korean people have always given political, moral, diplomatic and material support to our struggle.

The distance, the difference of languages, the oceans and mountains could do nothing to break up what united us: The common experience of suffering, the struggle against a common enemy, the identical will to build the same new society and therefore to ensure the victory of the revolution.

With our own eyes we witnessed with great joy your successes on the path of the socialist revolution.

Based on the just *Juche* line, relying on their own forces, defending and assuming their national and revolutionary personality, the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il-Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, make the fast and steady progress of Chollima, the legendary winged horse in your tradition.

Out of the ruins caused by the Japanese and then the American imperialist aggressors and inspite of the constant provocations, the comrades are building an advanced socialist country, are consolidating, developing and strengthening an advanced base for the revolution.

The Liberation Front of Mozambique, the transitional Government and the whole people of Mozambique vigorously condemn the occupation of the southern part of your country by the American imperialists who maintain by force a tyrannical and corrupt puppet regime.

We support resolutely the just struggle of the entire Korean people to end imperialist exploitation in the south, consolidate the socialist revolution in the north and peacefully reunite the country.

Your just struggle is an integral part of the world struggle of all peoples for independence, freedom and revolution.

This common struggle is developing everywhere.

The downfall of Portuguese colonialism created new conditions favourable to the struggle of Africa against imperialist, colonialist and racist domination, for the consolidation of national independence, the recuperation of national resources in favour of the masses, for democracy and progress.

The Salisbury and Pretoria regimes are more isolated than ever, which makes possible a fast development of people's struggle in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

The recent unification of the Zimbabwe nationalist movement is a guarantee for the victorious development of the struggle of the broad masses.

The Mozambican people, having just ended ten years of war, want peace as they have always wanted it. The Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Government which it leads do not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country, neither do they believe that revolution is an export product. However, as in the past, we are always ready to accept all sacrifices in carrying out our internationalist duty.

We rejoice in the great victories of our comrades-in-arms, the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. We shall always be on their side in the just struggle for independence and national unity against imperialist aggression and puppet forces.

We strongly condemn the occupation of Taiwan, an integral part of China. The American imperialists should stop their upholding of a decadent puppet regime. We therefore support the just struggle of the People's Republic of China for the reintegration of Taiwan.

We support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of the occupied territories. We especially support the struggle of the Palestinian people for the recuperation of their inalienable national rights.

Led by the Liberation Front of Mozambique the Mozambican people support the struggle of all peoples for independence, freedom and revolution.

Our own struggle has now entered a new front after the formation of a transitional Government under our leadership: We have entered the phase of consolidation and extension of people's power already established in the liberated zones.

We conquered this power and this victory in the struggle against imperialism, with the support of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world. We must consolidate this power and this victory with those who have always been on our side, namely the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We therefore came to study together with you how to develop the indestructible links of solidarity, friendship and collaboration existing between our Parties and peoples and to extend these links to relations between our states.

We came also to study your rich revolutionary experiences, to find in them a new stimulus for our struggle.

Our relations are largely owed to the militant spirit on internationalist solidarity of our Comrade and friend Kim Il Sung.

Allow me therefore to propose a toast:

-To the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, friend of the Mozambican people;

-To the health of the Comrades Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and Members of the Central Committee and cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea;

-To the health of the Comrades members of the Government and cadres of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

-To the health of the honourable members of the diplomatic corps and their wives;

-To the new victories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

-To the indestructible and growing solidarity, friendship and collaboration between the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the brother peoples of Mozambique and Korea;

-To new militant relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our states; and

-To the victory of revolution.

The struggle continues.

Soldiers of the Mozambique Liberation Front

Pyongyangites Flay Seoul's Piracy

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Working people of all strata and youth and students in Pyongyang held a mass meeting at the People's Palace of Culture on March 1 and pungently denounced with surging national indignation the barbaric piracy of the south Korean puppet clique against our fishing fleet.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and personages concerned.

Angry and revengeful shouts denouncing the provokers—"Pungently denounce with national indignation the military provocation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique!" "Down with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers!" and "Smash the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to start a new war!"—rang out of the meeting hall in an unbroken chain with volcanic force.

Speaking first at the meeting, Hong Gi Mun condemned the barbaric crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as a most malicious challenge to the northern half of the Republic, an unpardonable nation-butchering act of murdering fellow countrymen with lethal weapons given by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a total violation of the north-south joint statement which they vowed to the whole nation to fulfil, an anti-national act for leading the situation of our country to the brink of war and a grave criminal act of disturbing peace in Asia and the world.

Condemning the Pak Jung Hi clique as fascist elements, murderers, bellicose elements and splittists who make no bones of suppression of the people, murder of fellow countrymen, national split and war provocation to prolong their dirty remaining days, the speaker vehemently denounced the scoundrels and warned that if the puppet clique persist in the hostile provocations against us at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they will face a stern judgement by history and the people for their crimes and perish never to revive in the flames kindled by themselves

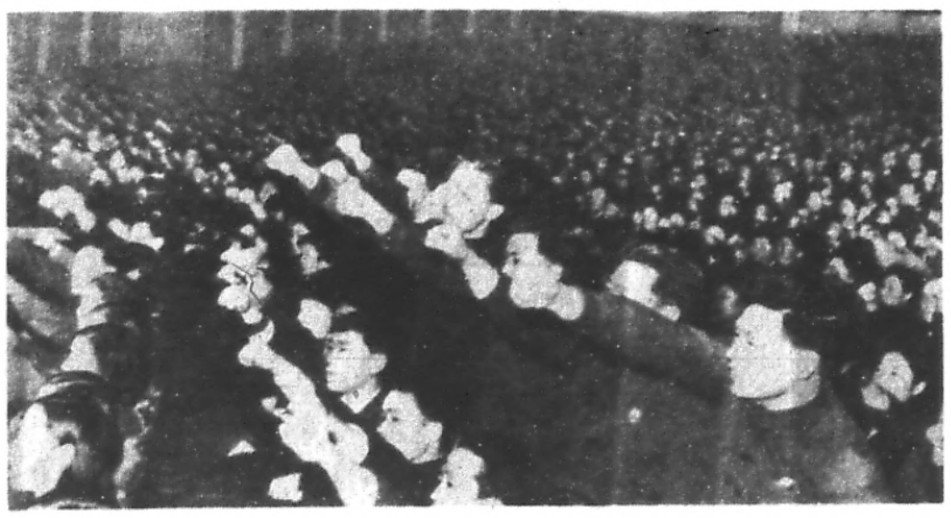


Photo shows the indignant Pyongyangites shouting slogans against the south Korean puppet bellicose elements at the meeting held in Pyongyang on March 1.

The speaker expressed the firm belief that the entire south Korean people and the progressive people of the world would sternly denounce the accursed barbaric acts of piracy committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and fight more vigorously against the manoeuvres of the beasts to provoke a new war.

Representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students and women spoke at the meeting, pungently denouncing the rank piracy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Koreans Here

A central rally of Koreans in Japan was held on Mar. 7 at the Kudan-Kaikan Hall in Tokyo to denounce the Pak Jung Hi clique's armed attack on fishing fleet of the DPRK in open seas.

56th Anniv. of Mar. 1 Uprising Marked

PYONGYANG, Mar. 1 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang report meeting marking the 56th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising was held at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of February 28.

Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that the nationwide March First Popular Uprising was a righteous massive anti-Japanese movement and a nation-wide patriotic struggle, which was valiantly waged against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the robbers, to win the freedom and independence of the fatherland and defend national dignity.

She said that, though 56 years have passed since the March First Popular Uprising, south Korea is still bound in bondage to the colonial yoke of foreign imperialists and our Korean people have not yet achieved national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Stressing that the south Korean people should wage a stauncher struggle to sweep away the treacherous military fascist dictatorial regime and establish a democratic coalition government embracing democratic forces of all strata, she declared: We will actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people with kindred feelings.

Rally in Tokyo

The 56th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Popular Uprising was commemorated here in Japan at a central rally of Korean residents held on Mar. 1 in the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Warns Pak Clique for Its War Provocation

PYONGYANG, February 28 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued today a statement denouncing the south Korean puppet clique who set in motion many warships and aircraft of various kinds on February 26 and launched a surprise armed attack on fishing boats of our side which were engaged in fishing in the high seas extending from the West Sea, west of the Ongjin Peninsula, in an attempt to kidnap them, and committed a brutal criminal act of sinking seine boat No. 2451.

The statement said:

An extremely tense situation has been created in Korea of late due to the reckless war provocation manoeuvrings committed by the south Korean puppet clique under the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

The south Korean puppet clique, who are raising frantic "anti-communist" rackets, intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people, set in motion many warships and aircraft of various kinds on February 26 and launched a surprise armed attack against the fishing boats of our side which were engaged in fishing in the high seas extending from the West Sea, west of the Ongjin Peninsula, in an attempt to kidnap them, and committed a brutal criminal act of sinking seine boat No. 2451.

Even the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea took part in this piratic action of the south Korean puppet clique.

This is an open act of provocation against our Republic and a criminal act of gravely menacing peace in Korea and Asia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn this thrice-cursed atrocity of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique with surging national indignation.

It is by no means fortuitous that today the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements are more frequently committing hostile provocations against our side and leading the situation to the brink of war.

In a frenzied attempt to keep hold on south Korea by all means as an important strongpoint to cope with their colonial ruling system going to total bankruptcy and ruin in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the U.S. armed forces stationed in south Korea, building new military bases everywhere in south Korea and continuously bringing various kinds of nuclear weapons into south Korea.

In step with this, the south Korean reactionary rulers are stepping up "the modernization" of the puppet army, ceaselessly staging clamourous provocative military exercises and zealously kicking up war atmosphere.

It is solely thanks to the persevering endeavours of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that armistice has so far been maintained in Korea.

Our side not only has made all its efforts to maintain and consolidate the armistice in spite of the ceaseless violations of the Armistice Agreement by the enemy side, but also protected the south Korean fishing boats whenever they intruded into our territorial waters and sent back to south Korea fishermen as well as wrecked fishing boats after repairing them.

However, the south Korean puppet clique deliberately attack the fishing boats of our side engaged in fishing in the high seas, set in motion aircraft and warships, issuing the order to "kidnap all the fishermen" to commit unhesitatingly the inhuman crime of sinking peaceable fishing boats.

Towards the end of last year, too, the military fascist clique of south Korea kidnapped a fishing boat of our side which was adrift coming across the wind and waves in the West Sea, which they still fail to return to us; some time ago they perpetrated the piratic act of shelling and sinking a patrol boat of our side adrift after losing its course because of a bad weather and engine trouble on the East Sea off Wonsan.

These despotic and brutal atrocities committed by the south Korean puppet clique are a part of their premeditated machinations to provoke an adventurous war under the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The south Korean authorities outrageously behave, refusing to receive our telephone call connected with the grave situation just under the pretext that the working hour of the direct north-south telephone circuit set up under the agreement between the north and the south is over, thus unilaterally bringing the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to a rupture; and so frequently commit hostile provocations against our side. All this glaringly shows that they are trying to wreck the north-south dialogue, aggravate the situation and ignite a new war in Korea.

The south Korean puppet clique must look squarely at the reality and should not run recklessly. They should clearly understand that the patience of our side, too, has its limit.

We are following with sharp eyes the ill-boding situation created due to the reckless manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean bellicose elements.

If U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique do not want to suffer severe punishments, they must stop at once all their hostile provocations against our side.

If U.S. imperialism and the south Korean authorities continue with their piratic acts and war provocation machinations and further aggravate the tense situation in spite of the repeated warnings of our side, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Military Provocations

Jul., '74 to Feb., '75

Presented here are parts of military provocations which were perpetrated by the U.S. aggressor troops stationed in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army against the DPRK from July of 1974 to February of 1975.

JULY, 1974: The U.S. aggressors infiltrated high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" over the Military Demarcation Line on the 8th, 15th, 23rd and 29th. South Korean puppets infiltrated a PC into the DPRK coastal waters in the East Sea on the 1st, 16th and 29th; military aircraft over the MDL on the 8th, 23rd and 25th and into the sky above Kuhari, Chanpung county in the DPRK over the MDL on the 24th.

AUGUST: The U.S. aggressors infiltrated "SR-71" over the MDL on the 8th, 15th, 18th, 27th and 29th.

South Korean puppets dispatched an APD to the DPRK coastal waters in the West Sea on the 16th and a PC on the 26th; intruded military airplanes over the Demilitarized Zone on the 24th and 27th.

From Jul. 1 to Aug. 8, south Korean puppets infiltrated naval vessels into the DPRK coastal waters in the West and East Seas on 77 occasions.

SEPTEMBER: South Korean puppets intruded a military plane into the air above the DPRK coastal waters in the West Sea on the 4th.

The U.S. aggressors conducted "operational readiness training test," "guided missile-launching exercises" in the DMZ, war exercises in the western coast, and fired tens of thousands of rounds of ammunitions with various kinds of guided missiles.

From Aug. 9 to Sep. 10, south Korean puppets dispatched naval vessels to the DPRK coastal waters on 58 occasions; the U.S. aggressors infiltrated "SR-71" over the DMZ on 4 occasions.

OCTOBER: The U.S. aggressors introduced into south Korea the aircraft carrier "Midway" carrying nuclear weapons on the 4th.

From Sep. 10 to Oct. 23, the U.S. aggressors intruded "SR-71" and military aircraft into the air over the DMZ and the DPRK coastal waters on 11 occasions; south Korean puppets sent naval vessels into the DPRK coastal waters in the West Sea on 76 occasions.

American retired rear admiral Laroque testified at the U.S. congressional joint committee on atomic energy that the U.S. introduced nuclear bombs and warheads into south Korea to keep them in "igloo-shaped, concrete storehouses" near the DMZ.

NOVEMBER: South Korean puppets flew a small type of special plane for espionage from Cholwon in south Korea to Tosan in the northern half of the DPRK; infiltrated armed storming party into the Wolnai-do Island, the DPRK, in the West Sea.

On the eve of U.S. President Ford's visit to south Korea, south Korean puppets framed up a "tunneling incident," alleging that the tunnel was digged by north Korea in the DMZ for the purpose of a "surprise attack."

DECEMBER: The U.S. aggressors flew "SR-71" over the MDL on the 6th and 11th.

From Nov. 26 to Dec. 17, south Korean puppets infiltrated escort craft into the western coastal waters of the DPRK on 50 occasions.

JANUARY, 1975: The U.S. aggressors conducted large-scale mobile exercise for attack against the northern half.

From Dec. 18, 1974 to Jan. 29, 1975, the U.S. aggressors infiltrated naval craft into the western coastal waters of the DPRK on 44 occasions.

FEBRUARY: South Korean puppets conducted anti-ship firing exercise from the 1st.

South Korean puppets sank on the 15th a DPRK traffic control boat adrift on the sea off Wonsan in the high seas, by shelling and bombing, and fired at crews awaiting rescue on a rubber boat and abducted them; launched bombardment on 12 fishing boats of the DPRK in the open seas in the West Sea, west of Ongjin Peninsula, mobilizing many warships and aircraft including the U.S. air planes, thus sinking one, and attempted to kidnap the boats.

Briefs Foreign Diplomats

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry informed the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang on February 27 of the grave military provocation committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against our fishing boats on the afternoon of February 26.

Speaking before the diplomatic representatives Li Jong Mok, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and friendly countries would expose and denounce the piracy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, and support our just stand.

The Foreign Ministry held a news conference on the afternoon of February 28 in connection with the unpardonable brutal piracy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrated in mounting an armed attack on our peaceable fishing boats in the high seas extending from the West Sea.

Present at the news conference were many reporters of home newspapers, news agency, radio and T.V. and other press organs and foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Ryu Yong Gak, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, spoke at the news conference.

He made public a statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated February 28 denouncing it. (See Box)

The Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations held a news conference on February 28, according to a report from New York.

Present at the news conference were many foreign correspondents to the United Nations.

Ambassador Li Yun Gyom, deputy permanent observer of the DPRK to the United Nations, spoke at the news conference.

Public Bodies' Accusation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued on February 27 a statement denouncing the bellicose elements of south Korea for mobilizing on Feb. 26 various types of naval vessels including destroyers and aircraft, perpetrating a premeditated encirclement and attack on a fleet of fishing boats of our side engaged in peaceful fishing in the high seas extending from the West Sea and committing an indiscriminate bombardment on them.

The statement said:

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that the entire south Korean people and the world progressive people will resolutely denounce the thrice-cursed criminal piracy committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and struggle more resolutely against their manoeuvres to start a war and perpetuate the national split.

The south Korean puppet clique must be clearly mindful of the serious consequences to be entailed by their adventurous war rackets and plot-breeding activities against us and must comport themselves with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the times. And they must severely punish at once the prime movers of the criminal act and those involved in it, formally apologize to our side for it and send back our fishermen, the sufferers, without delay.

Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made public a talk in connection with the piratic act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the West Sea.

He said: All the facts clearly show that it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are instigating the Pak Jung Hi clique to pursue the grave policy of war and the splittist line.

The U.S. imperialists must not run riot and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their aggressor forces and lethal weapons.

Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, also made public a talk recently demanding that the south Korean puppet clique formally apologize to us for their criminal act, immediately send back the fishermen of our side, the sufferers, and severely punish all the criminals involved in the piratic act and vow to the whole nation never to commit such hostile acts again.

Chongryun's Statement

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Mar. 5 denounced the latest sea-air attack on a fishing fleet of the DPRK in high seas in the West Sea as a premeditated action designed to divert public attention from the agonizing crisis of the Seoul puppet clique.

In its statement the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun stated that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has found itself discarded at home and abroad for its draconic fascism.

The military junta, the Chongryun statement pointed out, has tried every means to placate the complaining public, carrying out the misleading "national referendum" and paroling some of the innocent political prisoners, while intensifying the suppression of the dissident democratic and patriotic forces. Their placation operation has backfired, the statement stressed.

At its wit's end, the clique recklessly escalated the all-purpose "anti-communist" campaign, crying wolf against the unexistent "threat from the north," added Chongryun in its statement.

Defining the war adventure as part of the plot to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of the fatherland, Chongryun took note of the overt moves of the U.S. imperialists to beef up their troops in south Korea and stockpile more nuclear arms there, expressing continuing support to the Pak Jung Hi clique, despite public denunciation.

Pak's Torture Politics Exposed

Thirteen ex-"national assemblymen" from south Korean opposition parties February 28 called a joint press conference at a hotel in Seoul and published "a declaration for a stop to torture politics" and "summaries of statements on instances of tortures" exposing and denouncing the bestial tortures by the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers, the ferocious stranglers of democracy.

In the declaration they denounced the crimes of the fascist cut-throats in arresting figures of various circles on charges of involvement in the so-called "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and "the cases of violation of Anti-Communist Law and National Security Law" and putting them to murderous trials and strongly demanded "an immediate end to all manner of tortures of the personages who had devoted themselves to the movement for democracy."

In their declaration they stated that the fascist "torture politics" of the gangsters must be brought to "an unconditional and immediate end."

In their "summaries of statements on instances of tortures" they exposed the seamy side of all the shuddering tortures which they had experienced.

According to it, when Cho Yun Hyong was taken to the puppet army security command on October 29, 1973, the military gangsters "beat" him "with a field bed wood for three days" and "rained blows on his whole body after stripping him naked, keeping him awake at night."

And Kim Sang Hyon, the New Democratic Party, was dragged to the cellar of the puppet army security command by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters on October 22, 1972 and was put to a shuddering torture in which he "was hung head over heels, stripped stark naked and bound hand and foot."

Boss of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam, democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, south Korean political figures, issued statements scathingly exposing and denouncing the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, on March 1, the 56th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising of the Korean people against the aggression of Japanese imperialism.

Kim Yong Sam held in his statement that "the Pak regime must not defile the March First spirit any longer and must give up the intention to keep their tyrannical regime by suppressive politics and torture politics" and accept the demand of the people for democracy, justice, humanism and right to live.

Saying that "suppressive rule and torture politics that far outdistance the Japanese gendarme rule of the past days in brutality have been continuing for 14 years and the human rights are ruthlessly violated," he held that "in order that the people get rid of terror, another nation-wide March First Uprising should break out."

Kim Dae Jung said in his statement: The random arrest and imprisonment of people by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique "fully attests to their dictatorial nature."

Recalling that the scoundrels put him again under house arrest recently, he denounced this as "a grave violation" of his human rights and his whole family's, and he demanded that taritor Pak Jung Hi stop at once such suppressive act.

Yun Bo Son in his statement pointed out that it was entirely because of the "revitalized system" that the human rights and democratic freedom are totally trampled underfoot and bayonets are brandished in south Korea today. He stressed: "The only solution lies in an early democratization."

He emphasized that if the present fascist ruling circles "doggedly avoid the road of democracy, the whole nation and democratic forces will unite in one body" and knock them down.

RPR Demands Release of All "Political Prisoners"

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a statement on Feb. 24, scathingly exposing the fraud of "release of violators of the emergency measures" of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" (an underground south Korean radio), monitored in Tokyo.

The spokesman strongly demanded in the statement that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique hell bent on anachronic "anti-communism" and fascist repression be overthrown and those involved in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" who are illegally detained and all other political prisoners be released at once.

The statement went on:

The "release of violators of the emergency measures" by traitor Pak Jung Hi, the vicious fascist dictator, is a cheap drama making a mockery of patriotic people, a crafty intrigue to split the democratic forces by sowing discord among them and a variety of murderous suppression for strangulating freedom and civil rights.

The "Central Intelligence Agency," the centre of intelligence politics, must be disbanded and the notorious "Anti-Communist Law," "National Security Law" and all other fascist evil laws be abolished.

The released students and personages of all circles should be reinstated and they be fully ensured the freedom of all activities.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi must admit all his crimes in faking up the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" under the slogan of "anti-communism," apologize to all the compatriots and resign forthwith before he meets the same miserable end as Syngman Rhee.

Foreign Press Comments

Foreign papers and radio exposed and denounced the hostile provocation of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique against the patrol boat of the DPRK which was adrift on the sea after losing its course in a bad weather while performing a routine patrol duty, according to the KCNA reports.

The February 19 issues of the Soviet papers "Krasnaya Zvezda" and "Trud" carried articles under the respective headlines "Seoul's Provocation" and "Provocative Act Is under Fire."

Recent issues of the Cuban paper "Granma," the Albanian paper "Zeri I Popullit," the Bulgarian papers "Rabotnichesko Delo," "Narodna Armia," "Kooperativno Selo" and "Zemedelsko Zname," the paper of the German Democratic Republic "Neues Deutschland," the Zambian papers "The Times of Zambia" and "Daily Mail" and the Guinean radio on February 18 denounced the thrice-cursed crime of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique against the patrol boat of our country.

The Albanian paper "Bashkimi" on February 21 carried an article headlined "Crime Serving U.S. Imperialist Occupationists."

The newspaper said:

This hostile act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is the continuation of the provocative manoeuvres and acts of war they had committed. This was an act motivated by the aggressive schemes against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that such provocations of the Pak Jung Hi clique originate from the U.S. imperialists' policy and purpose of aggression.

The newspaper emphasized:

The Albanian peoples sternly denounce the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea.

Figures of broad public circles of Japan pungently denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits for their barbaric piracy against peaceful fishing boats of the DPRK engaged in routine fishing in high seas.

Kumakura Keian, deputy Managing Director of the Japan Peace Committee, said:

It cannot be construed otherwise than a grave menace to the peace and security of the world. We hold that the root cause of this grave situation should be liquidated. In other words, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops instigating the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" must be withdrawn from south Korea and the political, economic and military backing of the Japanese Government to the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" stopped.

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